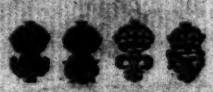
A DECLARATION OF THE COMMITTEE of ESTATES Of the PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND, TO THE Honourable Houses of the PARLIAMENT, And to all their Brethren of ENGLAND,

Concerning

The Neceſſity, Grounds, and Ends of their Engagement, and of the RETURN of the *SCOTS* ARMIE into *ENGLAND.*



EDINBURGH,

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GOD save the KING.

A Declaration of the COMMITTEE of the Estates of the Parliament of *Scotland*,

To the Honourable Houses of the PARLIAMENT, and to all their Brethren of *England*.

AFter so long a continuance of the sad calamities that have almost wasted these three Kingdoms; and the uninterrupted endeavours of this Nation to have all the causes of them removed; We cannot possibly expresse with what griefe of soul we find them still more likely to be increased than diminished; Neither did any part of our former sufferings more deeply afflict us, then again to be necessitated to Expressions and Actions, that by some will rather be looked upon as Incentives of new troubles, then meanes to quiet and calme the present distempers. Therefore we have thought fit to offer this ensuing *Declaration* to the Honourable Houses of Parliament, and to our Brethren of *England*, for satisfaction of all religious, loyall and honest men; that Heaven and Earth may beare witnesse with us of the necessity of our Engagement and undertakings at this time, and of the candour of our Intentions and Resolutions.

After that by the blessing of God upon the endeavours of this Nation and their Armies at home and in *England* in two severall Expeditions, a happy Peace was setled, Religion and the just Liberties of this Kingdom established, a Parliament called in *England*, and great progresse made towards the redresse of all grievances, and reforming abuses both in Church and State: It pleased the Lord again to call us to new troubles: For the differences betwixt the King and Parliament being increased and heightened into a bloody War; the many Addresses of this Kingdom to His Majesty and the two Houses

for an amicable composure of differences having proved fruitlesse and ineffectuall, and the Parliament reduced to a low condition, This Kingdom was invited to the assistance of their Brethren, large Professions by them were made of their desires of unity and uniformity in Religion, of a neerer conjunction with this Kingdom, and the dangers were fully represented to us of a prevailing Party in *England*, different from us in *Religion* and *Church-Government*: It was then acknowledged, that the same fate in *Religion* attended both: And because it was well known, that although unhappy differences had arisen betwixt his Majesty & his Subjects of this Kingdom, yet *Scotland* could never be drawn into any action against His Majesty, or that fidelity and subjection which they owe to Him and his Posterity; large professions were therefore made by the two Houses of their loyalty to their King, whose greatnesse and authority they professed they never intended to diminish, as may more fully appear in the severall *Declarations*; Commissioners were sent into this Kingdom, Invitations renewed, a Treaty made, and a *Covenant* solemnly signed and sworne for Reformation and defence of Religion, the honour and happinesse of the King, and the peace and safety of the Kingdoms.

Thus both Kingdoms were equally and mutually engaged, and in pursuance of the *Covenant* and *Treaty* an Army marched into *England* in the hardest Season; and both Kingdoms in their joynt-Declaration, *Jan.* 6. 164¾. obliged themselves and decreed never to lay down Arms, till Truth and Peace by the blessing of God were setled in this Iland upon a firm foundation for the present and future Generations. Although we shall not mention what successe that Army had, what Blood they lost both in *Scotland* and *England*, what hardships they endured, and how much this Kingdome was thereby impoverished; yet we cannot but remember, how that by the blessing of God upon the joynt Councels and Forces of both Kingdoms, the two Houses of Parliament were recovered into a condition of making good those Engagements, and with what unity both Kingdoms proceeded towards the attaining of those Ends, untill that Party in the Houses, who since have declared themselves *Independents* (who seemed forward in the engaging of this Kingdom, and at first profest greatest care of our Army) had attained to power, discovered their intentions, and interrupted all these fair beginnings,

ginnings; They created and fomented jealouſies againſt the *Scots*, and by their influence on the two Houſes cashiered all in *England* by Sea and Land, how eminent, how faithfull ſoever, that they could not confide in; And by the ſucceſſe of their new-modelled Army, for the moſt part Sectaries, they ongroſſed all power Military and Civill into their own and their Creatures hands: the Propoſitions formerly agreed on by both Kingdoms and treated on at *Uxbridge*, were altered; yet this Kingdom and thoſe imployed by them were content ſo far to deny themſelves and their own intereſts, as to wave the Propoſitions moſt advantagious to *Scotland*, and for witneſſing their deſire of Peace, to joyn in thoſe framed by the two Houſes, where the Independents had got ſuch a power: And for the greateſt teſtimony of our confidence in the Honourable Houſes of Parliament (notwithſtanding the many injuries and diſcouragements received in *England* from the then and ſtill prevailing party in the Engliſh Army and their Abetters, who were grown *Anti-Covenanters*, and threatned a diſappointment of all the Ends of the *Covenant*) upon the publike faith of the Houſes, given to us for the preſervation and ſafety of His Majeſties ſacred perſon, and of making joynt addreſſes to His Majeſty for ſetling a ſafe and well-grounded Peace, and free acceſſe of all imployed by this Kingdom to his Majeſty, the Armies of *Scotland* returned from *England*, and left the King with the Engliſh Commiſſioners; moſt of our Army were immediately thereafter diſbanded, and no more kept on foot but ſo many as were neceſſary for reducing ſome *Scots* Rebels, and *Iriſh*, Subjects of the Crown of *England* (whom by the large Treaty *England* was bound to reduce). We expected that the like courſe would have been taken for diſbanding of the Armies in *England*, and none kept on foot but ſuch as were neceſſary for the Garriſons and ſafety of the Kingdom, (there being then no profeſt Enemy in Arms) and thoſe to have been ſuch as both Kingdoms might have confided in, for affection to Religion and Monarchy: whereunto the Honourable Houſes of Parliament did effectually apply themſelves, as appears by their *Declaration* of the 28. of *May* 1647. But the Independent party were as diligent to hinder it; Firſt by contriving and procuring a Petition from the Army againſt their diſbanding, which by the Houſes was Voted mutinous, and the Abetters of it enemies to the State, 200000 l. was provided and Commiſſioners ſent down to the Army for diſ-

banding

handling it, and engaging a considerable Supply for *Ireland* under the Command of Generall-Major *Skippon*, and Lieut. Generall *Massey*, 167 Presbyterian Officers engaged for *Ireland* and gave obedience to the commands of the Parliament: but on a sudden, the Sectaries of that Army drew themselves together, entred into a solemn Engagement against the Resolutions of the Parliament, cashiered all the Presbyterian Officers who had adhered to the Parliament or subscribed for *Ireland*, placed Sectaries in their Charges, erected a supreme Councel of *Agitators*, and then grew indeed into a compleat new Modell: Soon thereafter, a Party out of severall Regiments, (commanded by a Tailor, a Cornet of theirs, one *Joyce*) violently seized on the Person of the King, and carried him from his house at *Holdenby*, against his own will and the Protestation of the Commissioners then attending upon him, and against the declared resolutions of both Kingdoms: and though this action was at first disavowed by the *GENERALL*, yet it appears to have been done by some under-hand Warrant; for the King was kept still within the Army's Quarters, strong Guards placed about him: and when the Houses thought fit to command the Army not to come within thirty miles of *London*, and to Vote his Majesties comming to *Richmond*, They by threatning Messages forced the recalling of these Votes, and carried the King along with them to *Hatfield* and other places at their pleasure. The Houses did then justly think it necessary to look to their own preservation, lest they should be served as his Majesty was: And upon the 11. of *June* 1647. they appointed a Committee of Safety to meet with the *Militia* of *London*, and consider upon the preservation of the Parliament and City, the great work of the Army being to New-model the Parliament as well as they had done Themselves, and to subdue and enslave that great and glorious City: In order whereunto, they first began with a false & frivolous general Charge against divers Members of the Houses, eminent for affection & actions in this Cause, and violently prest their suspension from the House; but upon a full and free debate it was Voted to be against the Law, to suspend any Member upon a generall Charge, without bringing in and proving of particulars. This procedure did not fit the Armies occasions: Therefore by severall threatning Messages, That they would march to *Westminster*, That they would purge the House, and that they must take extraordinary courses, They

force

force the Houses to recall their Votes for a Committee of safety, to disband what forces they had drawn together under Presbyterian Officers, they compell the eleven Members to withdraw from their attendance in the House, And the *Militia* of *London*, at the unanimous desire of the Common-Counsel, being then setled in the hands of such persons as the City might most confide in, the Army to perfect their designs upon them, enforces the Houses to a new modell of that *Militia*. Having thus in their power the Person of His Majestie, and having overawed the Parliament and City they disperse themselves in the severall Counties about *London*, list and raise daily more forces, and resolves to settle, or rather to alter and subvert *Religion* and *Government* after their own will, as is held forth in their Propositions, which they first presented to His Majestie, and afterwards sent them to the Houses, as that which they would have the ground of Peace: But the City was so enraged at the change of the *Militia*, that they came down to *Westminster* to petition against it, and the Prentices (who had learned from the Army the powerfullest Arguments to perswade) came in multitudes and presst the granting of the Common-Counsels Petition. Thus on the 26th of *July* 1647, the Houses again setled the *Militia* as formerly, many in *London* entered into an Engagement, but the *Militia* of *London* quieted all Tumults, setled orderly guards, and the next day the House of Commons sate quietly; yet it was resolved by that partie that the two Speakers and the friends of the Army should flie thither, which they did. The Houses notwithstanding sate, choosed new Speakers, revived the Committee of safety, and put themselves in a posture of defence, and upon the desires of the Commissioners of this Kingdom, they invited His Majestie to come to *London* with *Honour, Freedome* and *Safety*. The Army drew together, refused to own the Parliament, declared against them, printed their own Propositions, cryed out against a new War, And in the mean time they and their friends that fled to them, being engaged by a writing to live and die together, marched up against the Parliament and City, who seemed to have been in a readiness to oppose them: till by the endeavours of some, that were better friends to the Sectaries then to the Parliament and City, by their many addresses to the Army and returns, the City was surrendered, and the Sectaries having brought up the Speakers and Members that fled to them, marched

in triumph through *London* with Laurells in their hats; Sir *Thomas Fairfax* was made Captain-Generall of all *England*, Constable of the Tower of *London* and Commander of all the Garrisons in *England*; he put out an honest faithfull Citizen, and put in a Sectary Livetenant of the Tower, and then they fell afresh upon the purging of the House (as they called it) Seven Lords were impeached of a new pretended Treason, the eleven Members forced to flie, and after a fourtnights debate, and being often carried in the negative (for a little Liberty yet remained) At last by a threatning Declaration from the Army, and the Sword-mens coming into the House, all Orders past in absence of the old Speakers; were repealed and some of the activest of the Houses, the Lord Major, three honest Aldermen and divers Common-Counsellours of *London* charged and imprisoned, the Officers of the City altered, and all upon generall accusations for raising a new War; but indeed really for being zealous for the ends of the Covenant and for defence of the Priviledges, yea the being of the Parliament, against the violence and insolence of this Shismatick Army.

The Liberty of the Parliament being thus destroyed by their own Servants, contrary to their many professions, the famous City of *London* enslaved to Sectaries, and not onely those priviledges taken from them, which by their faithfulnesse to the Parliament, and with the expense of so much Blood and Treasure they had merited, but even their ancient Liberties troaden on, and all things governed at *Westminster* and *London* according to order from the Court of War, who also by a raigning spirit of *Levelling Democraty*, were, or seemed to be over-ruled be the new-supreme Counsell of Agitators, who had been Souldiers and now were turned superlative Commanders: As the labour of the *Independant Junto*, was to court the people and the souldiery by Declarations and engagements (which they afoon falcified) and even to trade with the *Papists* (as was informed) so they studied to interest the Kings party, and cajolled some of them to purpose that were most obnoxtious to the Parliament, and excepted in the Propositions: But they soon manifested to the World, what their intentions were to the King, for after they had made ule of the detaining of His Majesties Person in their Army, and of pretending for His interests and partie to enable them to subdue the Parliament and City; That

work

work being over, they first grew severer to His party (except such as they still made very good use of) and then endeavoured by threatening to fright him away from *Hampton-Court*; The power of the Levellers was much talked of untill His Majestie was sure in the *Ile* of *Wight*, and then their Lievetenant-Generall found a means to quiet them: In the *Ile* of *Wight* they first made His Majestie Prisoner, without any known authority, and then got the Houses to own and order it, And by the prevaleney of the *Independant* party, Votes were past making another kind of new high Treason, to make any application to the King, to write to him, or receive letters from him (a severity greater then is usuall against malefactors) and for justifying of these votes, a Declaration was published, with many false scandals cast upon his Majesty, and it is even declared they will put no more trust in his Majesty, yea now we are informed, that by horrid treachery and poyson, endeavours are used to take away his life.

As that Independent party, hath endeavoured to subvert the begunne Reformation of Religion, to destroy the King and Monarchy, and overthrow the Parliament, and persecute honest men, so it hath been their study even since the removall of the Scots Army, to break the happy union betwixt the kingdomes, to lay aside the Covenant, disappoint all the ends of it, and violate all treaties betwixt the kingdomes; we shall not need to repeat the jealousies they created and fomented against *Scotland*, and the Scots Commissioners, and our Army, whilst it was there, how they withheld the maintenance from them due by the Treaty, that by free quarters they might grow burthensome and odious to the people, nor need we now to mention any violation of the large Treaty concerning the remainder of money due upon the Brotherly assistance, nor of the money due by Treaty for our Army in *Ireland*, or by the late Treaty upon the march of our Army; nor shall We now insist on the Breach of that Article of the large Treaty, by which the Houses were obliged to pursue, take, and punish the *Irish* Rebels, Subjects of the Crown of *England*, who so long infested us: We have already declared what Breaches they have made of the solemn engagements for the King, and when our Commissioners at London demanded whither the votes against all application to his Majesty, did extend to his Subjects of *Scotland*, to debarre such as are warranted by the Parliament of this kingdome,

or their Committes from free acceſſe to, or intercourſe with his Majeſty, or that he ſhould be hindred from, and ſo made incapable of any Act of Government in relation to the Affairs of *Scotland*? No Anſwer was then nor as yet is returned thereunto, but before that time, not only ſuch as had warrants for acceſſe to him were debar'd thereof, notwithſtanding of the engagement of the Houſe 27. of *January* 1647. to the contrary; But even the Earle of *Lawerdaill*, a publick Miniſter of this kingdom, contrary to that engagement, and to the Law of Nations, was violently removed by a party of the Army from *Woburn*, where his Majeſty then was, and not ſuffered to have acceſſe to him, and though reparation was therein deſired by the laſt Committee of Eſtates, yet none was given; And although by the 8. Article of the Treaty 1643. It is agreed that no ceſſation, pacification, nor agreement for peace whatſoever ſhall be made by either kingdome, or the Armies of either kingdomes, without the mutuall advice and conſent of both kingdomes, which engagement the Houſes of Parliament alſo repeated in their letter of the 27. of *January* 1647. to obſerve that Article after the removall of our Army out of *England*; yet contrary thereunto the Sectaries and their adherents framed propoſals deſtructive to the ends of the Covenant, which were preſented to his Majeſty without the advice or conſent of the kingdome of *Scotland*, and having cunningly inſerted therein ſome things more pleaſing to his Majeſty, then the propoſitions of both kingdomes were, it was their ſtudy to perſwade his Majeſty in his anſwer to the Propoſitions at *Hampton Court*, to throw himſelfe on the propoſals, and thereby unſatisfy both his kingdomes, which as ſoon as the King had done, they themſelves laid them aſide and uſed his Majeſty as we have before expreſt. And whereas the Houſes of Parliament, whilſt in liberty, made it their work, firſt to disband the Army, before any applications to be made to his Majeſty, the Independent Army having the King within the quarters of their Army, and the City reduced, preſt vehemently the ſending of the Propoſitions of both kingdoms, whilſt themſelves were faſteſt trinketing with their Propoſals; a ſhort and peremptory day was ſet for delivery of the Propoſitions, without the advice or conſent of the Commiſſioners of the kingdome of *Scotland* then at *London*; and Inſtructions given, That if the *Scots* Commiſſioners were not there preſent at that day, the Propoſitions nevertheleſſe ſhould be delivered without

without them: And as we have great reason to believe, that it was the study of the Sectaries and those that were their Instruments in that Treaty, that his Majesty should not satisfie his Parliaments by his Answer; yet upon that Answer, by the power and prevalencie of that Party, the Houses of Parliament laid aside the Propositions agreed on by both Kingdoms, and have (contrary to the Treaty) framed and prefented Propositions and Bills to His Majesty, against which the Commissioners of this Kingdom declared, and thereafter by order according to their Instructions protested against them in the Ile of *Wight*, as being destructive to Religion, the Crown, and union of the Kingdoms, as may at large be seen in that printed Answer to the new Propositions, which the Parliament here have owned and approved as the sense of this Kingdom, and which we hold as here repeated:

The Parliament of this Kingdom taking into their consideration the dangers thus threatning Religion, His Majesties sacred Person and Posterity, yea Monarchy and all Government; how that by the injustice, violence and treachery of the Independents and their adherents in Parliament and Army, the Covenant was laid aside, all the ends of it frustrated, *Toleration* countenanced and by the new Propositions endeavoured to be settled, His Majesty imprisoned and such height of insolencies committed against him, The privileges, yea the being of the Parliament being in a manner destroyed, and the foundations of it razed; The famous City of *London* (to whom this Nation and all that are faithfull in this Cause must needs acknowledge so great obligations) enslaved, its Liberties troden on, and many of the best affected to the Covenant, in Parliament and City, for their fidelity persecuted and driven away, The Treaties with and engagements to this Nation broken, The publike Faith of *England*, yea almost all Laws divine and humane violated, The people of *England* oppreft with Free-Quarter and Taxes, and the union and brotherly correspondence betwixt the Kingdoms much weakened and endeavoured to be taken away; And being very sensible of the many injuries and affronts done to this Nation, their Army, and those imployed by them; weighing also well how fruitlesse all their endeavours by way of Treaty and Messages for curing those evils and removing those differences had proven, and how little regard was had to our Commissioners and their endeavours at *London* of late,

Thought it high time to look to their own preſervation, and to put this Kingdom into a poſture of Arms. Yet before any further Engagement, they reſolved to try, if by the Three juſt and neceſſary Demands of the 26. of *April* made to the Houſes of Parliament, it were poſſible in an amicable way to compoſe thoſe differences and provide for the ſecurity of Religion, of His Majeſty, and of the peace and union of the Kingdoms: To the which had a ſatisfactory Anſwer been returned, all the Inconveniencies that may enſue, might have been prevented, which we have ſtill ſince that time patiently expected.

But in ſtead of ſecurity to Religion according to the Covenant againſt the dangers on all hands; In ſtead of freeing His Majeſty from his baſe impriſonment, that he may come to ſome of his houſes in or neer *London* with Honour, Freedom and Safety, where both Kingdoms may make their applications to him for ſetling Religion and a well-grounded Peace; In ſtead of disbanding the Army of Sectaries, by whoſe power and tyrannie all thoſe evils are come upon us, and further threaten us, without taking any notice at all of what upon ſo juſt and neceſſary grounds we demanded, without any reparation given of the many injuries done to this Kingdome and thoſe imployed by them, or any Anſwer to that demand made by our Commiſſioners, Whether it was intended that His Majeſty ſhould bee debarred from exerciſing any act of Government in relation to this Kingdom, Or whether Scots men imployed and allowed by *Scotland* might have free acceſſe to him: In ſtead (we ſay) of all theſe, we have received three Propoſitions to be preſented to His Majeſty, that after His Majeſty aſſent thereto, and to ſuch Acts of Parliament as ſhall be offered by both Houſes for confirmation thereof, then both Houſes will treat with his Majeſty, (without telling him or us, where or with what ſecurity to either) concerning the future ſettlement of the Government of the Church, and the ſettlement of the *Militia*, and the reſt of the Propoſitions formerly tendered at *Hampton-Court*; And a deſire from the Engliſh Commiſſioners reſiding here, for us to prepare ſuch Propoſitions as we ſhall judge fit and neceſſary for this Kingdom, that they may be ſent to His Majeſty with all convenient ſpeed: They did alſo communicate to us ſome Votes of the two Houſes, and the Committee of Eſtates told them, That they could return no Anſwer, till firſt they received

ceived satisfaction to the Demands of this Kingdom of the 26. of *April*; And these are as little satisfied, Religion, the King and his Kingdoms as little secured, and the solid grounds of a Religious and good Peace, as little provided for now as formerly.

We shall not much insist on the particulars of these three Propositions: Our Commissioners did on some of them so fully expresse themselves, especially that of the *Militia*, in their late Answer to the Propositions, before they went to the Ile of *Wight* (which we here hold as repeated) But we cannot conceale, how very unsatisfactory that concerning *Religion* is; and we are sorry to see other Interests still so carefully provided for, and so little security to Religion, which indeed was the main and principall cause of our Engagement in the late warres. In these Propositions we still find the *Covenant* omitted, one end of it only mentioned by way of Narrative, and the Propositions for Uniformity according to the Covenant, with all the other Propositions of Religion left to the future Treaty, and all that is now desired, is, That Presbyteriall Government be confirmed by Act of Parliament in such manner as both Houses of Parliament have agreed in severall Ordinances of Parliament, That is to say, &c. The Commissioners of the Parliament and Generall Assembly of this Kingdome have severall times expresst their sense of these Ordinances, which we shall not here repeat: But we doubt this new *&c.* be of a larger extent, and relates to that impious *Toleration* setled by both Houses, so contrary to Covenant, so destructive to the ends of it, and for ought we know not yet repealed, against which this Kingdom hath so fully declared in the forementioned Answer to the new Propositions: for it was then brought in as a part of the Proposition for setling Presbyteriall Government, as the way that both the Houses then agreed to: And seeing the same over-awing power continues, which first brought in that *Toleration* avowedly, we have reason to apprehend it still remains, but is now covered & rolled up in this new *&c.* And we have the greater reason to be unsatisfied, that Presbyteriall Government is only demanded for three years, and in the end of the Propositions it is professed, that the Houses will treat with his Majesty concerning the future settlement of the Government of the Church, without relating to the Covenant as a rule of the Government, or the Propositions formerly agreed upon by both Kingdoms, but in such a generall as may overthrow all the Reformation established, and open a door to Hierarchy or Anarchy, to Episcopacie or Independencie,

And

and to *Toleration*, All abjured in our solemn Covenant.

And seeing no satisfaction is given to the so just & necessary demands of the Parliament of the 26 of April, either for Religion or the Kings Majesty, but that Religion is still in as much hazard as ever, the King still barbarously detained in his base imprisonment, and as we are credibly informed, daily in hazard of his life by Treachery and Poyson, and that Army of Sectaries (the great cause of all our evills and dangers) still kept up, strengthned, and a great part of it now marched close to our Border; Though this Kingdome shall never be averse from giving and receiving mutuall satisfaction by Treaty; yet we cannot agree to these Propositions, nor joyn with the two Houses in presenting of them to His Majesty, whilst neither King nor Parliament enjoy their liberties. THEREFOR we can no longer as unconcerned spectators, be witnesses to the losse and ruine of all, which by the oath of God that lies upon us in our solemn League and Covenant, and by many other obligations, we are bound to endeavour to preserve: And the ends being now the same for which we were invited, and in prosecution whereof we lost so much Blood, did undergoe so many hardships, and so much impoverished our own country, and being engaged by the joynt Declaration of both kingdomes, never to lay down Armes, till Truth and Peace be setled in the Iland, upon a firm foundation for the present, and future Generations, being also invited thereunto by many of that kingdom joyned in Covenant with us. Our forces are again in *England*, and in discharge of our duties to God, our Native King, our own country, and our Brethren in *England*, we have undertaken this so necessary engagement, in prosecution of those just, pious and loyall ends, to which we are so solemnly sworn. And although we have not at all departed from our good old Principles, and that our Demands and Desires are contained in our severall Declarations, Papers, and addresses this time past to the Houses of Parliament, yet seeing by the malice of our enemies, many false and scandalous aspersions are cast upon us, our Actions and intentions traduced, and jealousies reised in the minds of many good (though too credulous) men both at home and abroad: for satisfaction of all that are satisfiable, and to witnesse the sincerity of our intentions and resolutions, we shall here repeat our most material desires, and the grounds of our undertakings.

1. We declare before God and all the world, that we are resolved sincerely, really & constantly, to maintain and preserve inviolably with the

the hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, and all that is dearest unto us; the Reformation of Religion, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, as it is by the mercy of God, and his Majesties goodnesse established by Law amongst us; and never to suffer it by fraud or force to be taken from us, nor yet to endure the bringing in of Episcopacy, the Book of Common Prayer, or any other of these Innovations and Superstitions, thrown out of this Church, (as some have bin so impudent to averre) And also with the same sincerity, reality, and constancy, in our places and callings, to the uttermost of our power faithfully to endeavour the confirming what is already done in the work of Reformation, establishing the Covenant, and attaining all the ends of it in *England* and *Ireland*, particularly Reformation of Religion and Uniformity according to the Covenant.

2. We doe also declare that we will endeavour the Rescue of his Majesties Person from his base imprisonment, that he may come with Honour, Freedome and Safety to some of his own Houses in or near London, that the Parliaments of both kingdomes may make their applications to him for obtaining his Royall Assent to such desires as shall be by them presented to him, for establishing Religion as is above expressed, and setling a well-grounded Peace, that so his Majesty may live in the Splendor and Glory of his Royall Progenitours, as beseemeth his Royall Place and Dignity. That all differences and troubles may end in mutuall confidence and rejoycing, the King may enjoy the comfort of his Royall Consort and children, with other contentments. And We after so great distractions and long continued sufferings, may reap the blissed fruits of Truth and Peace under his Government. For however the late procedure of this kingdome, may have been misunderstood, yet God knowes that we have never admitted of any thoughts to the prejudice of our Gracious Soveraign, his Person and Government, to whom we pray that the Lord would grant a long and happy Reign, and that there may not want one of his seed to rule over us rightly, and to sit upon his Throne, while the Sun and the Moon endureth.

3. That the two Houses of Parliament may be restored to their Freedome, that all Members who have been faithfull to this Cause, may freely and safely attend their charges; That the Parliament being Masters of their own Counsels and Results, they may together with the advice and consent of the kingdome of *Scotland*, conclude in a Treaty, with his Majesty, all other things expedient to a thorough setlement.

4. That the City of London, which hath expended so much in Blood and Treasure, may have their former Propositions presented to the King at *Oxford* and *Newcastle*, and prest as was formerly intended.

5. That the Army of Sectaries under the command of *Thos* Lord *Fairfax* of Camron be disbanded, and none employed either in relation to the prosecution of the War in *Ireland*, or the necessary Garrisons and forces, but such as have or shall take the Covenant, and are well affected to Religion and Government, that so the people of *England* may be eased of taxes, free quarter, and other great Impositions under which they have so long groaned.

6. And although the interest of Religion, King and Kingdoms, and the setling of a solid Peace, be the cause of this undertaking: yet we do not doubt but due regard will be had to the concernments of *Scotland* contained in our severall former demands, both in relation to what is due to this Kingdom and their Armies here and in *Ireland*, as also what is necessary for the better safety, union and Government of the Kingdomes.

We have now expresst the true grounds and reasons of this Engagement, and the Ends we propose to our selves. And we doe expect that none, who will not declare themselves Enemies to God, the King, the Parliament, and peace of these kingdomes, will oppose us in this so pious and necessary an undertaking: And therefore wee hope all jealousies and misunderstandings will be laid aside, and that we shall meet with a hearty concurrence, both of all the Subjects of this kingdom and our Brethren of *England*. And we doe declare, That it shall be our endeavour to protect in their persons and goods, all of the English Nation, who shall joyn in Covenant with us, and for prosecution of those Ends: and that we doe no prejudice nor use violence to none (as farre as we are able) but such as oppose us or those Ends above mentioned. Particularly we shall endeavour, that the Arrears due to all Souldiers who have served the Parliament of *England* in this Cause (excepting such as have engaged and abetted the Army in their courses, and shall not immediately desert them) may have their accounts audited, part of the Arrears payed, and security for the rest with full indempnity.

And because our Army will be necessitated to live upon the Country, untill a Regular course be taken for their maintenance: Wee doe declare, that it shall be our care, that they carry themselves as soberly,

and

and be as little burthensome as is possible; and before we return, we shall labour to see the Northern Countles satisfied for what extraordinary burthens they sustain.

To conclude, We declare before God and the world, That we resolve by Gods assistance in all our proceedings never to break on our parts the union betwixt the kingdomes, nor to encroach upon the Nationall rights of the Subjects of *England*, or entrench upon their just Liberties: much lesse is it our intention at all to make a Nationall engagement against the Parliament and kingdom of *England*, but for them, whose freedome, priviledges, and happinesse, shall ever be as dear to us as our own; And our desires being provided for and secured, then immediately our Army shall depart the kingdome of *England*, and return peaceably home again; whereof we have twice already given real testimonies, our intentions being ever the same with our professions, resolving still to continue stedfast in the prosecution of them, for the accomplishment whereof we shall be ready to sacrifice both our Lives and Fortunes.

ARCH. PRIMEROSE.

FINIS.